

Senators Back Big Power Talks; Pope, Attlee Call for Parley

VATICAN CITY, May 12. — Pope Pius XII expressed hope today the big powers of the world can get together for "frank and loyal" discussions toward assuring global peace. His statement came after Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill yesterday proposed a big-power conference. The Pontiff,

in an address to 150 foreign correspondents in the Vatican's Consistorial Hall, recalled he had sought in all his public speeches to give the world a "clear and realistic" meaning of the type of peace the world needs.

"For the moment we can only express the hope—if we may use that word—that we may see a frank and loyal discussion take place between the powers," the Pope said.

"Although this would not yet mean that peace was assured, it is at least the first and indispensable condition of peace and, if that is lacking, one would not know how to take any step towards its attainment."

LONDON, May 12.—The British Labor Party today threw its support to Conservative Prime Minister Winston Churchill in his call for a meeting of world leaders.

Opening the second day of a two-day full dress debate on foreign affairs, Labor Party leader Clement R. Attlee called for closer personal relations between British and Soviet leaders. But Attlee warned that President Eisenhower should come to any such meeting

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ATTLEE

WASHINGTON, May 12. — Sen. J. William Fulbright (D-Ark) said today he saw merit in the suggestion of British Prime Minister Winston Churchill that top political leaders of the U.S., Britain and the Soviet Union meet to settle differences among them. Fulbright is a close adviser to Adlai

Stevenson Democratic presidential candidate, and may reflect opinion in present top circles of his party.

"I think we ought to promote such discussions," the Arkansas Senator said. "We should use a horse sense approach, with restraint in our public statements, and caution in what we do."

While warning against over-confidence, Fulbright added, "Unless we are to believe that war is inevitable, we ought to try."

Sen. Morse (Ind-Ore) said:

"Anything that offers any hope for an honorable peace should be tried, and the very source of this suggestion (Churchill) makes it

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LET ALL AMERICANS SPEAK FOR PEACE NOW!

An Editorial

THE WORLD is moving fast.

The world is rejecting the government's foreign policy, and the McCarthyism which says that a truce in Korea is "appeasement," the McCarthyism which derides all offers for American-Soviet negotiations as "treason," the McCarthyism which jails Americans for daring to assert there can be peaceful co-existence between America and the socialist countries.

Winston Churchill's historic speech calling for an end to the Korean horror on the basis of the Chinese-Korean truce plan; calling for a Big Power world peace conference; calling for a settlement in West Europe on the basis of protection of Soviet security—all this is applauded by the entire British people, by the two major parties, Conservative and Labor. Just as it is swiftly and significantly applauded by the Pope and the Vatican in an unprecedented press conference.

This means that our government alone stands opposed before the eyes of humanity to the easing of world tension, to the round-the-table negotiations and Korean truce which nine-tenths of mankind wants immediately.

Even Churchill cannot refrain from implying sarcastically that Washington seems to be able to find ever new reasons for stalling the Korean truce which now lies ready for our acceptance.

Even a James Reston of the New York Times, echoing State Department thinking, must sadly admit that our entire propaganda against an American-Soviet peace settlement has been based

on a Big Lie about "Soviet aggression." Very, very few believe this Big Lie in Europe, or Asia or Latin America any more.

The world situation is enormously favorable for peace because of Stalin's famous Christmas Day bid to Eisenhower for a peace meeting, followed by Malenkov's down-to-earth offer and the recent Pravda comment on Eisenhower's speech. The socialist policy of peace refused to be provoked or downed even after Churchill launched the "cold war" in 1946 with his Truman-supported Fulton speech. Berlin provocations, no economic blockades, no atomic threats, not even a three-year war in Korea fomented by the war profiteers could alter the peace goal of the Soviet Union, China and the People's Democracies.

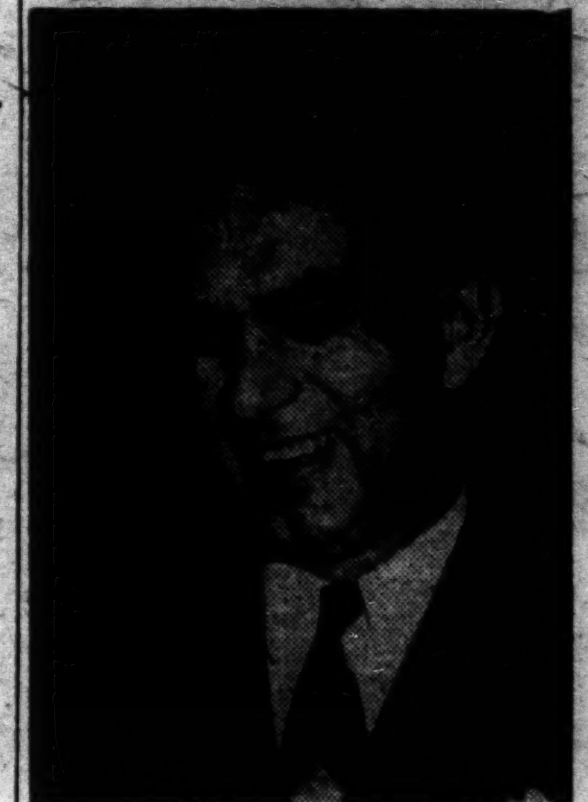
WHAT DO THESE tremendous new developments mean for us Americans?

They mean that our nation—the American working class organized in its powerful CIO and AFL and independent unions particularly—has a tremendous chance to achieve a prolonged peace if we act to impose the people's will.

For three years our boys have been dying needlessly in the ghastly Korean war which drowned a peaceful Asian people in blood. Yet, for more than two years the majority of the American people have been opposed to this crime against the United States.

Even at this hour, when truce in Korea is there for the asking, the MacArthur-Van Fleet-McCarthyite mob screams for more war, for "victory" over the corpses of countless dead in atomic massacres!

No longer can the American labor move. (Continued on Page 5)



FULBRIGHT

worthy of favorable consideration by the allied nations."

Rep. Percy Priest (D-Tenn): "I agree with Mr. Churchill. I don't see why anyone should be afraid of such a meeting, and I think we should be willing to try it."

The State Department and the White House were officially silent, but the word went around among newsmen that articles written on this subject should stress the Eisenhower demand for "concrete evidence of sincerity" on the part of the Soviet leaders before a conference would be acceptable here.

Chairman Dewey Short (R-Mo) of the House armed services committee made a brief and characteristic comment: "I'm getting sick and tired of us taking orders from No. 10 Downing Street (the British Prime Minister's residence)."

Tubes Strike Settled

An agreement was reached late yesterday ending a two-day strike against the Hudson & Manhattan Railroad, Federal mediator Clarence Eddy said.

The key issue was the effective date of a retroactive wage increase of five cents an hour. The company offered to pay it as of April 9. The AFL railway unions claimed it should go back to June 22, 1950.

Under the compromise settlement, the company and union agreed to make the five-cent hourly increase retroactive to July 1, 1952.

The strike was called on Monday by 80 members of the Brotherhood of Railway Telegraphers and the Order of Railroad Signalmen (both AFL), and the other railroad men refused to cross the line.

Hearing Friday As All 48 Miners Plead Not Guilty

CHARLESTON, West Va., May 12.—"Not Guilty" was the reply of each of the 48 men, mostly striking coal miners, as they stood up in the Clay County court house to answer a state trooper's accusation of murder. They will come up for preliminary hearings Friday morning in what may well mark the curtain-raiser for one of the greatest mass anti-labor frame-ups in recent history.

They face death if convicted.

About half the arrested group was moved yesterday from the tiny Clay County jail, built for a fourth of their number, to the Kanawha County jail. Since last Thursday the arrested men had been crowded into space that barely provided standing room.

The mass murder charge was slapped on the men after a strike-breaker, Charles Frame, was shot fatally and three others were wounded while in an auto caravan that was ambushed.

The state troopers simply surrounded the pickets near the road

leading to the Elk Hill mine at Widen and hunted up others later. Unable to get any "confessions," Major C. P. Taylor, in charge of the investigation, said: "Then the whole bunch of them will daddy it."

Without the slightest evidence that the ambush came from the unionists, state troopers rounded up 34 at the picket shack, with the others picked up all over the county later. Taylor said, "We know the ones who killed him are in the crowd" and on that basis slapped the charge on all 48.

The miners are defended by Hillis Townsend, general counsel for the United Mine Workers, Dist. 17.

Provocations for a frameup were in the making for some days before last Thursday morning's ambush. Tension was heading to a boiling point in Clay County, said William Blizzard, president of UMWA, Dist. 17, since last Wednesday when company men dynamited a shack on a hill "which our men were using to cook food for the pickets and that's where the trouble started." Last Monday company guards attacked the picket lines near the camp.

DESCRIBES TENSION

One eye-witness, in a letter to the Charleston Gazette, writes: "The last scrap started when the guards came to the top of the

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McCarthy Unit Subpenas Two Guardian Editors

Cedric Belfrage and James Aaronson, editor and executive editor of the weekly National Guardian, were subpoenaed yesterday to appear before Sen. McCarthy's subcommittee on Government Operation in Washington at 2 p.m. today.

In a statement today, Belfrage and Aaronson declared:

"The subpoena, coming on the heels of the questioning of James Wechsler, editor of the New York Post, and the naming of a government informer to compile a list of alleged subversives on New York newspapers, makes it amply clear that Sen. McCarthy is attempting to silence all criticisms of his operations."

The Taming of Winston Churchill By William Z. Foster

—See Page 3

Show How Steel Strike Was Net Gain to Workers

PITTSBURGH, May 12 (FP).—As it prepared to go into 1953 wage negotiations, the CIO United Steelworkers exposed as false steel industry propaganda that last year's eight-week strike cost the workers money.

Using figures compiled by its research department, the union said in the May issue of Steel Labor: "Certainly some losses were suffered—but they were nowhere near the figures that were bandied about at the time of the strike and they have been recovered long ago."

By the end of last March, the union estimated, the steel workers had made up the entire temporary wage "loss" resulting from the 1952 strike and from that time on they were earning at the rate of \$565 a year more than they did before the strike. Here's how the union figured its members made out:

From January through May, 1952, the five months immediately preceding the strike, basic steel workers averaged \$74.68 a week in wages. For the eight weeks they were on strike, they were out of pocket \$597.44.

But the strike occurred in the months when the majority of steel workers take their two-weeks-with-pay vacation. On the average the two weeks' pay amounted to \$149.36. This cut the loss to \$448.08.

The steel strikers won retroactive wage increases for 13 weeks or 520 hours. The increase averaged 16 cents and the retroactive pay, therefore, averaged \$83.20. That further cut the loss to \$364.88.

In addition, many strikers earned money on temporary jobs during the walkout. This amount cannot be computed but it also cut into the loss.

At the end of March, 1953, steel workers were back on the job about 35 weeks, during which they averaged \$10.88 a week more than in the pre-strike period. (Steel Labor said the \$10.88 fig-

ure is based on Bureau of Labor Statistics data showing average earnings of \$85.56 a week during the last four months of 1952 as compared with the January-May, 1952, figure of \$74.68.)

Therefore, from the end of the strike to March 31, the steel workers earned an average total of \$380.88 more than they would have earned at rates under the old contracts. From now on, the union said, steel workers will earn \$565 more every year than they did before the 1952 steel strike.

Anticipating more employer propaganda in the pending wage campaign, the union pointed out that "nobody really likes to strike" but said, "Down through history, circumstances have forced strike and people have suffered losses, which prove to be temporary in most cases. These losses, too, are sometimes inflated at the time by people who either do not care to check the facts or have an axe to grind."

Under wage reopeners with the major steel firms, the union will be free to strike July 1 if its demand for a general wage increase is not met by then.

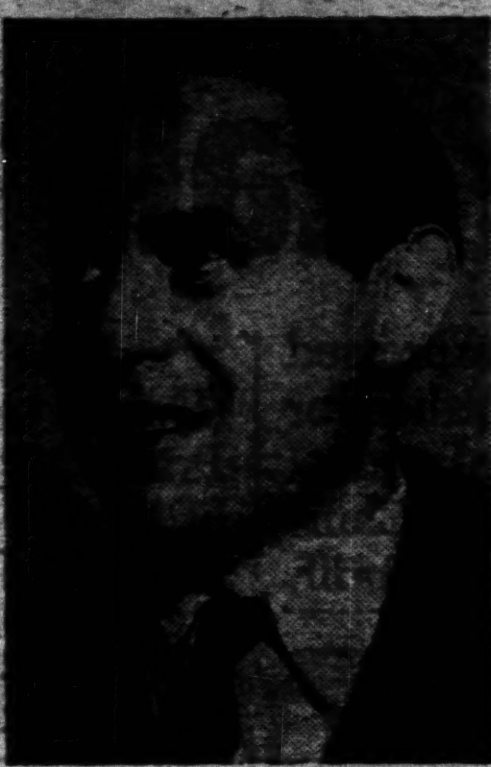
Tansey, Textile Labor Leader, Dies at 88

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 12.—James Tansey, pioneer labor leader, died here at 88 after a short illness.

Born in Rochdale, England, Tansey came to the U. S. in 1893 and started his labor career shortly afterwards. He was elected first president of the United Textile Workers (AFL) when it was founded in 1901 and in 1916 became leader of the American Federation of Textile Operatives.

His first office in a textile union

Al Richmond Citizenship Case Put Off



AL RICHMOND

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—Al Richmond, Daily People's World editor, won postponement last week of a government's suit to cancel his citizenship until his appeal of a Smith Act conviction is finally adjudged. Richmond's attorney, George Anderson, moved for postponement, which was granted by Federal Judge Edward Murphy.

Along with 13 other Californians, Richmond was convicted last summer in Los Angeles of an alleged conspiracy to violate the Smith Act, and was sentenced to five years in prison.

The Truman Administration last year moved to cancel Richmond's citizenship, obtained in 1943 at San Antonio, Texas, while he was serving with the U. S. Army.

The Transit Authority: 4. Lessons of the Past

By MICHAEL SINGER
(Fourth of a Series)

We are indebted to a magnificent report submitted to the State Legislature last February by the American Labor Party, and compiled by its Municipal Affairs Committee, headed by Paul L. Ross, for a devastating expose of how Authorities operate, how they fleece the public, and how they have crushed democratic controls.

Once an Authority fixes the fare it can "never, never be reduced until all the Authority's bonds have been paid off," cites the ALP report, entitled "A New York City Transit Authority, Cure-All or Booby-Trap?"

"This means in not less than 30 to 50 years, and if the Authority continues to issue bonds from time to time, as other Authorities have, it means never."

And in the very improbable hypothesis if an Authority refuses to raise the fare, the bankers have resorted to dictatorial provisions written into the Authority agreement, as in the case of the Long Island Transit Authority. Suppose, for the sake of speculation, the LITA should tell the bankers that "the people can't afford to pay more, what then? Plenty."

The ALP report reveals that the bankers can appoint one of their kind as trustee; that the trustee can "sue the Authority for the amount of all the bonds; get an injunction against the Authority to prevent it from interfering with the trustee; compel the Authority to turn over all revenues to its trustee; and finally, to collect as a charge against the revenues the fees and expenses of the banks, the trustee and all their attorneys."

This is written into the law. Can one imagine what chance there is for an Authority—assuming such a fantastic possibility—to defy the bankers?

THEIR RECORD
What about the record of Authorities? Are they really in the "public interest?" Do they "promote efficiency?"

The Port Authority was created as an agency of New York and New Jersey in 1921 to take over the Holland Tunnel. Since then it has spread its octopus tentacles around the George Washington, Bayonne and Goethals Bridges; the

Lincoln Tunnel; the Bus Terminal; the LaGuardia, International, Interboro and Newark Airports; a host of truck terminals; a freight terminal; a grain terminal; and lots more.

Since 1921 when it opened the Holland Tunnel the PNYA has charged 50 cents for passenger cars and more for commercial vehicles using its span and tunnels.

From \$23,500,000 revenues in 1946, the PNYA income zoomed to over \$50 million in 1951. "As far back as 1946 the Holland Tunnel earned six times its pro-rata interest over its operating expenses, and almost three times its pro-rata interest and amortization," wrote Ross in his study to the legislators. "Returns on the Washington Bridge have been equally as high."

The Ross report showed that by the end of 1947, the Authority had paid off over \$70 million borrowed for the Holland Tunnel and George Washington Bridge, retained \$32 million in various reserves and paid bankers over \$14 million for their services, "which Dun & Bradstreet calls a 'sizeable expenditure'—a masterpiece of understatement."

With these fabulous returns on a 50-cent toll, "if the Authority were indeed acting in the 'public benefit' it would have abolished the toll on the George Washington Bridge and Holland Tunnel, or reduced it to a nominal sum to cover current maintenance," wrote Ross.

THE ORIGINAL IDEA

The original idea was that the tolls would be charged only until the construction costs were paid up. Facilities then would revert to public ownership. As the ALP report put it: "Motorists' half-dollars were intended to finance a particular facility, not to expand the empire of the Port Authority."

The Authority, however, going far beyond the controls of government and the people that created it, has defied the will of motorists and public, generally, and has become a law unto itself as to administration, policy and the way it spends its money. It has continued to charge 50 cents, using the surplus to underwrite unprofitable Authority enterprises and extend its domain.

Motorists, through the Automobile Club of New York, have pro-

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Packinghouse Union's Statement on Labor Action

We herewith publish the first instalment of the FULL text of the policy statement adopted recently by the International General Executive Board of the United Packinghouse Workers, CIO, upon which we reported yesterday. We view it as of interest to our readers because, like resolutions and statements of many other unions, it is a product of reexamination of policy by labor unions in the light of new conditions.

While among our readers there may be pros and cons on some of the contents of the document, we think it will greatly stimulate the current discussions going on in labor in questions of domestic and foreign policy, political action and the struggle against McCarthyism.

WE ARE passing through a period in which world shaking decisions are being made—decisions which may determine the course of world history for generations to come—decisions which may determine whether there will be a world whose history can even be recorded at all. Polarized into opposing camps are the two major powers of the world, the United States and the Soviet Union. This present situation in which the world finds itself is the outgrowth of the power struggle being waged by these two countries and we are certain of the justice of our cause.

However it is clear that at this point in history both countries represent the extreme positions, and both positions as presently maintained can lead only to disaster. We are sure there is a middle course, one that can mean peace and happiness for

the people of the world and, in due to them the right of self-determination of their destiny.

In such a period, all of us—the people of the world—the workers, the farmers, the businessman, are forced, whether we like it or not, whether we feel qualified or not, to look beyond the horizons of our daily lives, beyond the walls of our factories, our offices, our homes, our churches, beyond the borders of our fields—to look at broader forces shaping our daily lives.

When we raise our eyes we know that our organization, our unions, must recognize that the collective bargaining contracts we negotiate are not enough to determine what will be our working conditions, our real earnings, our housing, our life.

We in the labor movement—we in the CIO branch of the labor movement—we in the UPWA branch of CIO—have known

this for years. We have paid some kind of lip service to it for years.

In the present period of momentous decision, however, we the International Executive Board of UPWA have concluded, after careful reexamination of the function and performance of our union that unless there is a very quick and drastic change in the thinking and action of the labor movement, history will record that in the showdown, labor failed miserably in the performance of the historically progressive function which is properly assigned to organization of working people.

In the Shadow Of Death

WHAT ARE THE KEY challenges posed for the labor movement at this point in world history?

In our daily work we strive for higher wages, the security of the guaranteed annual wage, of a health and welfare program and a decent pension plan, protection against speedup. In our national life, we fight for better housing, expanded social security, a decent education for our children, an end to discrimination, the opportunity for all to live in dignity, comfort, freedom and happiness.

But what good are our efforts in these fields—while we live in the shadow of the atomic and hydrogen bombs, when our sons are transported from our homes to the miseries of war in Korea, perhaps to early death; when our increased wages are decimated by the high levels of a war economy or the high taxes needed to finance a war machine; when social security plans, housing programs, funds for education are cut off and sidetracked to permit the war express to move ahead full speed, or when life itself is lost or maimed on the battlefields of Korea; and, perhaps basic to all other items, when discussion of questions such as these in the press, on the campus—yes, let's face it, even in our own union halls—is stifled, hemmed in just as surely as if by a ring of bayonets, by the pressures and threats of discharge, name-calling, blacklisting and public hounding?

We have tried to look these facts in the face. We feel they raise questions to which the leaders of labor—we along with the rest—have failed adequately to alert their membership.

Spokesmen for big business and their organizations have not been intimidated or repressed in their drive toward their objectives—profiteering, control of world markets, suppression of

protest at home or abroad. And with labor silent—and sometimes even in agreement—big business has driven far toward these objectives.

It is vital that labor reexamine its role before it is too late and reassert its fundamental right, perform its fundamental duty, to promote and insist upon the fullest, freest discussion of those issues so vital to our very life.

In his speech of April 15, 1953, a memorable declaration which will be studied and analyzed for months, perhaps years, to come, President Eisenhower analyzed the cost of the cold war:

"Every gun that is made, every warship that is launched, every rocket fired signifies—in the final sense—a theft from those who hunger and are not fed, those who are cold and are not clothed."

"This world in arms is not spending money alone."

"It is spending the sweat of its laborers, the genius of its scientists, the hopes of its children."

A single bomber, he noted, buys more than 30 modern brick schools; a single destroyer buys homes for 8,000 people! These are measures of the cost merely of continuing the life of fear and tension which the cold war means even if it should fail to reach its logical conclusion in atomic warfare.

(To Be Continued)

The Taming of Winston Churchill

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

WINSTON CHURCHILL, British Conservative leader, has long been a hater and a baiter of the Soviet Union. He actively supported the armed intervention to overthrow the young Socialist Republic during 1918-20 and he did his best, also, in the succeeding years to strangle it by economic blockade and diplomatic ostracism. During World War II, although he had to accept the USSR as a much-needed ally, Churchill stubbornly opposed the opening of the vital western front in Europe, and it was he also who was responsible for the invasion of Italy, in the expectation that this would eventually bar the advance of the Red Army into the Balkans and prevent the outbreak of postwar revolutions in those countries.

Hardly had the war ended, too, than Churchill raised the banner of an all-out capitalist attack against the USSR. He came to Fulton, Mo., in 1946, and with his fellow Soviet hater, President Truman beside him, made a dramatic war speech, advocating the formation of an Anglo-American military alliance, directed against the USSR.

This notorious speech marked the formal opening of the "cold war." It shocked the peace forces of this country and the world. Premier Stalin of the Soviet Union compared Churchill to Hitler, and declared that his violent outburst was "a call for war on the USSR."

HOWEVER, during the past three years or so, Mr. Churchill, now Sir Winston, has been displaying notably much less enthusiasm for his long hoped-for all-capitalist war against the Soviets. In fact, he has quite identified himself with Britain's policy of dragging its feet in the war offensive that is being so feverishly cultivated by American imperialism. He supported the recognition of People's China, opposed the atom-bombing of North Korean cities, was against the extension of the war with China, and in general, has been no enthusiast for the American plan of using the present war as the beginning of a third world war.

Churchill even declared that Aneurin Bevan was right in asserting that Britain, in its haste to rearm, was overstraining its economy—an idea very unwelcome in Washington.

And now in his speech Monday, Churchill, in line with his slowed-down war policy, again affronted the Washington warmongers by asserting that the Korean peace overtures of North Korea and People's China should be taken seriously, and that, in order to ease world tension, a big power conference should be held with the USSR. Small wonder then, in view of all this, that the firebrands in the U. S. are not at all so enthusiastic of Sir Winston as they used to be.

WHAT HAS caused Churchill thus to draw in his war horns? There are a number of basic reasons for this—including the conflict of world interests between the British and American world empires, the deepening crisis of the British economy and the accelerated break-up of the British empire under the sharp stress of the American war drive, and the

rising anti-war spirit among the British people.

But there is also another important reason that cannot be ignored. This was the breaking, by the Soviet Union, of the atom-bomb monopoly of the United States. Churchill's war fever began noticeably to abate after the detonation of the first Soviet atom-bomb in September, 1949.

This explosion was a historic event of major importance. Up to this time the warmongers, Churchill among them, were depending basically upon the atom-bomb in their plans to knock out the USSR and to conquer the world. Just let them amass enough bombers, and a shower of them upon Moscow and other Soviet industrial and population centers would do the job.

This murderous plan (a basic illusion) was talked about openly at the time in the press and on the radio. Undoubtedly it was the general idea behind Churchill's fiery Fulton speech. He has always been a keen advocate of the A-bomb. Repeatedly, he has stated that it was this deadly weapon that alone was preventing the Red Army from overrunning Europe, and he doubtless believed that by means of it the Anglo-American imperialists

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Attlee

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armed with full authority so he would not be repudiated later by Congress. He said some elements in the U. S. do not want a settlement in Korea, and some want an all-out war with China.

He said also that after the present Korean armistice negotiations are concluded, "further settlement should not be left exclusively in American hands."

Attlee reflected the British feeling toward the U. S. stand in his speech.

"... Sometimes one finds that Congress seems to take the bit in its teeth, and sometimes one wonders which is the more powerful, the President or Sen. (Joseph R.) McCarthy," Attlee said.

"I hope that no one will suggest that I am in any way anti-American," Attlee continued. "Nor do I wish to attack the American Constitution."

"But I really want to show facts which do not always seem to be apprehended."

President Eisenhower makes a great speech. It is the President's speech. He speaks for the Administration, but in America the power is divided between the Administration and Congress.

"Therefore the government in America is not really master in its own house. One must remember, too, that Congress is still made up of people who primarily represent the interests of a particular state in the Union. Pressure groups and interests are very strong."

"The American Administration seems to me less integrated than ours; President Eisenhower makes a speech but shortly thereafter the Secretary of State, Mr. Dulles, makes a speech which I thought struck rather a different tone..."

"We find on occasion that there is one policy being followed by the Treasury, another by the State Department and perhaps another by the Pentagon."

Attlee said he felt the Chinese have "gone a very long way" toward an armistice in Korea and that he does not believe they are puppets of Russia.

As soon as the Korean war ends, he said, China should be admitted to the United Nations.

Witchhunters Silent as Perlo Asks About Peace

By BERNARD BURTON

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The Jenner committee tangled today with one of the ablest economists of New Deal days, and all but lost its senatorial dignity. The witness was Victor Perlo, now a labor economist, who was summoned before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, headed by Joe McCarthy's political sidekick, Sen. William E. Jenner (R-Ind.).

The announced reason for summoning Perlo was that he had been named in a crude yarn spun by stoolpigeon Elizabeth Bentley as being connected with some "spy ring." Perlo turned away inquiries along this line by invoking the fifth amendment—and making it clear that he did so not because of an "imputation of guilt" but because of principled opposition to the committee's witchhunt.

When questioning by committee counsel Robert Morris about Perlo's long record as a government economic analyst failed to produce anything other than a distinguished list of services, the Senator turned to questions about Perlo's devotion to peace—and got themselves further entangled.

PEACE PETITION

Sen. Willis Smith (D-NC), referring to a section of Perlo's book, "American Imperialism," which referred to the USSR, the People's Democracies and China as leading the peace movement, asked:

"Don't you know the Stockholm petition (to ban the atom-bomb) was Communist circulated?"

"I know the Stockholm petition was initiated by the World Peace Congress," Perlo replied, "and that it was supported by Communists and anti-Communists, by people of all political views, by all lovers of peace..."

Smith interrupted to insist there was something bad about it because the "Communists want that."

"Well, are you in favor of war

and atomic slaughter?" Perlo shot back.

There was no answer. Instead Smith asked Perlo if he had anything "to do with the Stockholm petition."

"Oh yes, I collected 67 signatures."

A SENSELESS WAR

Jenner, acting enraged, asked Perlo, "would you feel China was a peace force if you had a son in Korea?"

"Yes," declared Perlo. "If I had a son in Korea all my resentment would be directed at those who sent him to die in a senseless war 7,000 miles from home."

"Do you believe we should send troops to Indo-China?" Perlo asked the senators.

They didn't answer.

Sen. Herman Welker (R-Idaho) sought to get Perlo to answer questions about Communist membership. To show his "fairness," Welker said the committee would let Perlo ask them if they had ever been members of the Communist Party.

"I'm not interested in asking



JENNER

such questions," Perlo replied. "I'd rather ask you if you are in favor of ending the war in Korea"

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STRIKE OF 1,000 SOLID AT DOWNTOWN MOTOR PLANT

In its fifth day, the strike of some 1,000 members of Local 3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL) against the Ketay Mfg., 550 Broadway, remained fully effective, according to union spokesmen. The strike began Friday, when the bosses refused to continue negotiations on the basis of an understanding that the settlement would be retroactive to May 7.

The workers demand a 15-cent hourly wage increase, a minimum wage of \$1.15 an hour, more paid holidays and other contractual improvements. The pre-strike starting pay was 85 cents an hour, while the average wage was \$1.20. The highest offer made by the company so far was 7 cents and one more holiday, union officials said.

Monday's picket line provided an illustration of the strikers' solidarity. After two women fainted from the heat (the temperature rose to 82 during the day) several dozen men volunteered to maintain the lines while the rest of the strikers, about 80 percent of whom are women, sought the shade on the other side of the street.

Yesterday, with more moderate weather, the normal lines were restored, with the women's mili-

tancy predominating.

During the lunch hour, and in the morning and evening, mass picket lines, comprising most of the strikers, swung around the building. A young lady about four years old caused a stir when she insisted in picketing with her mother. She was equipped with a pint-size picket sign announcing that the "employees of Ketay Mfg. Co. are on strike."

Yesterday the large complement of cops assigned to the orderly strike kept the several hundred strikers who were "off-duty" from the picket line, from standing across the street. The workers were forced to "keep-moving" back and forth in the block. The police however, according to Ray Kirshner, Local 3 business agent, haven't caused too much difficulty.

Kirshner said the strikers "are getting more solid." He stated that Teamster's Union truck drivers had been "100 percent co-operative" in refusing to deliver to the struck plant.

Many officer workers, technicians, engineers and even some foremen—none of them in the union—have been persuaded not to cross the picket lines, the workers reported.

Table Talk

By ALAN MAX

Some people might think that a Big-Power meeting, as proposed by Churchill, is a simple affair. But oh, no!

According to the New York Times, Washington officials see many difficult questions. One is: who is the Soviet Government—is it Malenkov, Beria or Molotov?

You see how difficult it is?

We might organize a top level meeting and Czar Nicholas or Catherine the Great might appear and insist on taking part. Then where would we be? The proposal to get the top world leaders around a table might seem an easy one to amateurs. But to the more experienced minds in Washington, such questions must occur as: Exactly what do you mean by a table—would it be round, oval or rectangular?

You see, things are not so simple.

Churchill proposes that the talks be conducted at the "highest level." But Washington can well ask: does this mean above sea-level? If so, exactly how many feet above?

Don't get us wrong, Washington says. "We are all for a peace settlement but we believe in the old adage: look before you leap backwards."

Pittsburgh Catholics Hit Relief Publicity

PITTSBURGH, May 12.—The "Pittsburgh Catholic," official organ of this diocese, has condemned a Republican-backed measure pending in the State Senate Committee on Public Health and Welfare that would enable anyone to inspect the lists of persons on relief.

"No civilized state should permit such a thing," the editorial declared. "Society, for its own sake, can't afford to treat any of its members so cruelly."

Daily Worker

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SPEAK OUT FOR PEACE!

(Continued from Page 1)

ment sit by and let this labor-hating mob dictate America's foreign policy!

No longer can labor fail to insist on a truly American policy based on the interests of the working people and their families.

The correct lead has been given in the trade unions by such developments as the call by the CIO auto union convention for an Eisenhower-Malenkov meeting; by the many other statements, like that the CIO Packing House union, AFL Hotel, AFL Butchers and others for East-West negotiations and a Korea truce.

Never did American labor have a bigger chance than now to exert its influence for the saving of peace, for routing the labor-hating McCarthyites who thrive on war and fake "Soviet aggressions."

This is a time for thoughtful, courageous action by all members of the trade unions, as well as all Americans.

We believe that a million letters, wires and resolutions sent to the White House in the next few days urging that the government sit down in good faith, as Churchill and the Pope urge, for a world peace negotiation, could not be ignored!

Meetings, neighborhood discussions and rallies, church meetings, etc., should help to rally our country to join with humanity in winning the great peace which lies within close reach!

Congressmen and Senators, as well as Mayors and Governors should hear from all peace-loving Americans without delay!

WHEN THE 'NEWS' IS WORRIED

MORE AND MORE Americans are beginning to see that McCarthyism and the Congressional Committee witchhunts are threatening our nation's very heritage. If you think this growing awareness isn't worrying the McCarthyites, all you have to do is to turn to the editorial pages of the local tabloids, the News and the Mirror.

Monday's News turned over its whole editorial space to something labelled, "Who's Hunting What Witches?" This strangely defensive editorial in the tough-talking News says, "No doubt the town will be buzzing for weeks with talk of 'witchhunts,' 'McCarthyism' etc. . . ." (They're not kidding!)

"Are the three Congressional Committees which are now fighting U.S. Communism actually carrying on witch-hunts?", the News continues. "If they were, it would be a crime against American interests. The fact is that they aren't."

Sen. Jenner, for instance, the News, goes on reassuringly, is only after "Communists and fellow travelers on college faculties." See, no witchhunt. Just fellow travelers on faculties, which in McCarthyese means anyone who was ever a Roosevelt New Dealer or questions the line of the N.A.A.

The News goes on to explain that "any disillusioned Red or fellow traveler can appear before any of these Congressional groups, tell all he or she knows about the criminal Communist conspiracy in the United States, and forswear the Communist conspiracy."

What the News doesn't dare mention and what our readers should fill in to fellow workers is the fact that not one of the degraded stoolpigeons sent in to "spy" on the Communist Party has ever been able to present a single shred of evidence of a "criminal Communist conspiracy," because no such animal exists. This is the big lie at the root of the whole witchhunt, and the degree to which it is accepted is the degree to which McCarthyism can keep on doing business.

The Mirror followed up yesterday with an equally lame editorial showing the keen and unhappy awareness that the people are increasingly fed up with McCarthyism. The Hearst rag attempts an amazing trick. Referring to the Nye Committee expose of munition makers after World War One, it says, "None of those who protest so violently today when Communists are being investigated peeped a peep when manufacturers were being investigated."

There's a little difference, Daily Mirror! The Nye Committee was correctly and factually exposing merchants of death who criminally profited on the blood of the American people. The witchhunters are going after Americans whose "crime" is that they want peace!

This ludicrous complaint by the Mirror and the labored and defensive editorial by the News attest to the heartening fact that the anti-McCarthy tide is rising fast, and that the time is NOW to boldly redouble the fight and reclaim America's precious heritage.

INSIDE PROJECT 'X'

The 5-Year Murder Plan

By a Special Correspondent

WHAT FUN for the kiddies, if the magicians had tricks like the one President Dwight D. Eisenhower pulled before the American Society of Newspaper Editors earlier this month. With nary an abracadabra, the White House Houdini stood history on its nose.

American policy since the war, Eisenhower averred, has been governed by the principle that "any nation's right to a form of government and an economic system of its own choosing is inalienable" and "any nation's attempt to dictate to other nations their form of government is indefensible." By contrast, he declared, the Soviet Union promoted "subversion."

With this sleight-of-hand Eisenhower thought he could palm off on the Soviet Union the undercover Project 'X' operations which have been the joker in U.S. foreign policy for better than five years.

It was the U.S. Senate—not the Supreme Soviet—where the first public discussion of Project 'X' was kicked off with a speech by Sen. Styles Bridges, then chairman of the Appropriations Committee, on March 24, 1948. And it wasn't just Bridges' own idea. He admitted having discussed the plan with "very high government officials," which included, according to the N.Y. Herald Tribune of March 26, 1948, Secretary of State George C. Marshall, Undersecretary of State Robert A. Lovett, and Rear Admiral Roscoe H. Hellenkoetter, director of the Central Intelligence Agency. From Congressional discussions, the Tribune gathered the plan was to work something like this:

"Congress would appropriate for Secretary Marshall's use a fund, which undoubtedly would run into tens of millions of dollars but which would not be earmarked for specific purposes. The money would be for giving aid and encouragement to non-Communist elements in such nations as Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Romania, and perhaps even in non-satellite nations like Italy, where Communists are exerting pressure on the government."

U.S. NEWS WORLD REPORT—not the Moscow Literary Gazette—was the first publication to describe the proposed Project 'X' operations on April 9, 1948. It said that one school of thought in Washington and abroad wanted an Operation X to employ even assassination.

This discussion in Congress and the American press five years ago was nothing but a recognition of activities which had been

carried on right from the end of the war in Europe and Asia, wherever there was opportunity.

Actual operations were given as the reason for passing the CIA act of 1949 in secrecy. Sen. Millard E. Tydings, then chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, declared on May 27, 1949:

"The work to which the bill relates is dangerous work. . . . Several [representatives of our government] have already lost their lives. . . . Because, quite often, if they are detected they are forced to tell why they are there, and the picture is not a pretty one." (New York Times, Oct. 23, 1949.)

The New York Times of Nov. 5, 1950, quoted a story from Munich, Germany, giving "the average European's opinion of an All-American rover boy and a more moronic member of the old Gestapo."

MORE RECENTLY, the intelligence expert Anthony H. Leviero reported in the Chamber of Commerce publication, Nation's Business, of April 1952:

"No government official will admit it, but we are training men to be spies, saboteurs, specialists in the tougher forms of psychological warfare. They are being taught to slip into the Russian fabric on their own to do some unravelling. They learn to blow up bridges, railroad

trains and war plants, are taught to use all types of weapons, both U.S. and foreign." This tied in with an earlier report in Newsweek of Jan. 21, 1952: "The Army will soon open a secret guerrilla warfare and sabotage school for military personnel and CIA agents at Fort Bragg, N.C."

Giving our boys that kind of education in order that they might respect the rights of other people to the government and economic system of their choice is of course quite an expense.

On March 6, 1953—just six weeks before Eisenhower's hocus pocus at the Society of Newspaper Editors—the New York Times White House correspondent provided an estimate. Having learned from a "high authoritative source" that as much as \$800,000,000 might be sought for future psychological warfare operations, Anthony Leviero concluded:

"The fact that such a sum is being contemplated suggests that current expenditures evidently are of similar magnitude. This amount at first glance is startling but the activities that it would cover are many and go far beyond a mere battle of words or pamphlets. For the term 'psychological warfare' comprehends sabotage, the training, arming and disposition of spies, saboteurs and guerrillas, and the carrying out of projects within and without the Iron Curtain that are costly in terms of personnel, materials and money."

That's the Eisenhower way to a "golden age of freedom and of peace."

PEACE NOTEBOOK:

'I Would Gladly Give Up My Business....'

THIS MAN is the owner of a photographic studio near Fort Knox, an army camp in Kentucky. Naturally, he gets a lot of business out of photographing soldiers. But . . . well, read his sentiments on war and peace yourself, as the many readers of the Louisville Times read it on the editorial page under the title

THOSE WHO FEAR PEACE

"To the Editor—Every time I pick up a newspaper or listen to the radio newscasts lately, I am shocked and amazed by the many reasons given by various individuals and groups who 'fear peace'; fear of industrial cutbacks, fear of losing a few of the artificial dollars so many thoroughly unqualified workers are earning at the expense of the taxpayers.

"Fear peace? I am the owner of a photographic studio located near the bus station, and for seven years have photographed hundreds of young soldiers from Fort Knox, many of whom were killed in Korea later, and many of whom were permanently disabled. I am sure that even if I never photographed another soldier, I would gladly give up my entire business if it would shorten the war by one single day.

"How low can we become, to want to profit by a war in which we sacrifice so very much, and receive so very little in actual profit?

"A young doctor customer of mine, who had just been graduated and is trying to decide whether to chance buying the necessary expensive equipment to begin the practice he has studied so many years to achieve, is about to be drafted, although he has an artificial limb!

"So let's wake up, and pray to God that the war and all its false prosperity ends tomorrow, and fear only that God will not forgive us for 'fearing peace.'"

FRANK REEVES, Louisville.

Hear Betty Gannett.

Sunday on Stalin

Stalin's contributions to historical materialism will be discussed at the Forum to be held this Sunday, 8:15 p.m. at the Jefferson School of Social Science. Betty Gannett, national educational director of the Communist Party, will be the speaker.

Daily Worker

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LOUIS BROMFIELD, who writes a syndicated column is hammering away on the central theme that the Soviet "menace" is an invention of the brass hats. He has repeatedly expressed his scorn for the economy of the Soviet Union, thinks socialism all wrong and their standard of living wretched, but just the same, these words in his Sunday, April 26th column (Cleveland Plain Dealer) are certainly in favor of co-existence; and brings into the open what most Europeans already know and more and more Americans are starting to realize:

"It may be," he writes, that the Soviet is "concerned not with converting the world to communism, or even using communism as a fifth column in other nations, but with settling down to making of Russia into a sound, prosperous and really powerful state. That was what Lenin had in mind once he had cleared Russia of foreign troops.

"Here in the United States," he goes on, "are two dangers which may bring war just as the Korean war was largely made by our own State Department and a vindictive-minded President. One is an utterly evil philosophy that war makes prosperity and that if we have peace we shall have a depression. The other is the fact that we have been too long under the sway of the armed force brass hats and then when a nation is overarmed, with hundreds and perhaps thousands of generals and colonels all having it better than they ever had it before, a huge war psychology is bound to be created and 'accidents' can happen. It seems to me that if even a little of the above is true, we should give Russia a chance and even extend a helping hand."

Peking Says U. S. Planes Kill Or Wound 257 in Manchuria

TOKYO, May 12.—The Peking Radio declared today that U. S. planes had bombed Manchurian towns on Sunday and yesterday, killing or wounding 257 persons. The broadcast, monitored in Tokyo, said bombs were dropped on Antung, on the Manchurian-North Korean border, by B-29 superforts, and again by B-28 light bombers. It said other bombers raided Lakushao.

Chinese premier and foreign minister Chou En-lai issued a statement yesterday "strongly protesting" the attack, the broadcast said. "The entire Chinese people are indignant, and with the authority vested in me I hereby protest strongly against this incident," Chou was quoted as saying. (A New China News Agency broadcast, monitored in London, said the attack "obviously was an attempt to influence the Korean armistice negotiations.")

ALP Festival and Rally to Be Held June 28 at Randall's Island

The American Labor Party will hold a festival and rally June 28 at the Randall's Island Stadium, it was announced yesterday.

The event "will launch the ALP 1953 election campaign for peace, civil liberties and the continued fight against rent and fare increases," it was stated.

Musical and dramatic entertainment will be presented. Family groups coming to the festival-rally will find trained personnel on hand to assure supervised play for youngsters in a special section. Former Congressman Vito

Corliss Lamont in TV Debate Saturday

The debate postponed last Saturday night between Dr. Corliss Lamont of Columbia University and Prof. James J. Flynn of Manhattan College on "What Are the Effects of the Congressional Probe into Communist Activities?" will be held this Saturday between 10:30 and 11 p.m. on WOR-TV (Channel 9).

Naguib Rejects Dulles' Policy Statement

CAIRO, May 12.—Press attacks on the U.S. and a denunciation by Premier Mohammed Naguib of British Egyptian policy today followed yesterday's talk by U. S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles with Naguib.

The Egyptian press accused the U.S. of joining Britain in a "conspiracy of evil" against Egypt. Naguib, in a policy statement, declared Egypt's intentions to throw the British out of the country at all costs.

Naguib's position was an advance rejection of yesterday's statement by Dulles, who said U.S. policy calls for an Egyptian solution "consistent with full Egyptian sovereignty, with a phased withdrawal of foreign troops—all to be arranged, however, so that the important base in the Suez Canal, with depots, supplies and a system of technical supervision, should remain in good working order and be available for immediate use on behalf of the free world in event of future hostilities."

The Dulles' statement, issued after the conference with Naguib, was at first interpreted as a declaration of agreement between Naguib and Dulles. Later it was revealed to be an agreed policy statement arrived at between Dulles and Mutual Security Administrator Harold Stassen.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Clearing out balance of imported cottons to make room for — May 30, when I will display 100 pieces of coatings; each piece large enough for one coat; from Scotland - India - England. These were the samples used by importers showing 1954 line to manufacturers in the U.S., making coats selling from \$295 up. I bought these sample cuts cheap and I'm going to sell them CHEAP. It will pay you indeed to make your purchase now for next winter. Come early—benefit from the best selection

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Bring this coupon and get a minimum reduction of 25% on all linen. Special reductions for organizations.

Miners

(Continued from Page 1)

hill with a bulldozer and leveled the pickets' fire barrels and horse-shoe game and fenced it off. No violence, but the guards had to show their authority. They would not let well enough alone. (150 guards compared to a few pickets, it should be noted).

"There was a fight between a picket and a guard when the guard tried to arrest the picket and the guard used a blackjack and the picket was taken to jail."

Tension is reported high in the mining towns throughout West Virginia. Rumors were current that miners from other areas were preparing to march on Clay County. There was even a story that miners from far-off Kentucky were "on the march." But none of those stories materialized.

About 250 people congregated at the Clay County jail all through Monday night. They were mostly families of the imprisoned men.

Foster

(Continued from Page 3)

would establish their control of the world.

The swift development of the bomb by the Soviet Union, however, completely wrecked these plans of atombomb diplomacy and war. It was then that the United States, no longer able to count upon the A-bomb monopoly, began feverishly to arm itself and all its allies along conventional military lines. This has led, as we see, to the Korean war and to the excited international arms race.

BUT CHURCHILL, authentic spokesman of British big capital, reacted somewhat differently than his American big business pals. It was one thing to be the Number One war-maker when making war seemed to be only a matter of deluging defenseless Russian cities with devastating atombombs; but it was something quite different when there was the sure prospect, in the event of an atomic war, that Britain herself would be promptly blasted off the map.

So Churchill, although as much of a warmonger as ever, has to think twice before tailing along with the suicidal war plans of American imperialism. He would much like to see a far more favorable conjuncture for his anti-Soviet war than exists in the present uncompromising prospects.

The greatest practical political question of our times—the answer to which is not yet clear—is whether or not the democratic forces of the world—chiefly the growing strength of the USSR, of People's China and of the European People's democracies, together with the rising peace sentiment in all parts of the world—have succeeded in checking and making impossible the deliberately planned great

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war of American imperialism for world domination. If yes, and this is quite probable; the turning point may have come when the USSR broke the A-bomb monopoly of the United States. This great peace development, which dampened Churchill's war spirit, by the same token, also have basically spurred the expansion of world peace forces so as to make it possible eventually to bridle and to crush the manic warmakers of Wall Street.

U.S. Replaces Ridgway as NATO Chief

WASHINGTON, May 12.—President Eisenhower today named Adm. Arthur W. Radford to be chairman of the joint chiefs of staff. Radford will succeed Gen. Omar N. Bradley and become the first Navy man to be chairman of the joint chiefs.

At the same time, Eisenhower named Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway to be Army Chief of Staff, succeeding Gen. J. Lawton Collins. He also announced he would name Adm. Robert B. Carney as Chief of Naval Operations sometime in the future. Carney will replace Adm. William M. Fechteler.

Classified Ads

FOR SALE

YOU'LL take this light-as-a-feather, compact, 3-way portable radio with you everywhere this summer. \$39.95 value. Only \$39.95, complete with batteries. Standard Brand Distributors, 143 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) 30 minutes free parking. OR 3-7819.

1947 PLYMOUTH 4-DOOR for sale. New motor has less than 15,000 miles. \$500. Can be seen in Brooklyn Sat. Call UN 8-4176.

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MOVING, Storage, Long Distance, experienced furniture, piano movers. Many satisfied readers. Call Ed Wendell, JU 6-8000. Day-Night.

Shopper's Guide

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our mother
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DIED MAY 11, 1952
A valiant fighter for peace
and human dignity. We will
carry on, Mother, as you did
in the fight for a better world.
—THE CHILDREN

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Colorful, Melodious Film Portrays Glinka's Fight for a People's Music

By BEN LEVINE

The Soviet film, "Man of Music," which opened Saturday at the Stanley Theatre, is a beautiful and unforgettable work of art.

One incident is especially vivid as one recalls the picture. Early in the film we are introduced into a luxurious dining room of a St. Petersburg aristocrat. It is the year 1826. Beyond the bejeweled banquet tables there stands a group of somberly dressed serfs, singing Glinka's beautiful music.

The camera then takes us to another corner of the room where a card game is in progress. "Fine music," remarks one of the portly card players. "They're my serfs," a second player says smugly, and he offers his singing serfs to the first speaker in payment of a gambling debt.

A short time later, some Italian singers arrive, and the "amateur" serfs, together with their Mikhail Glinka, their "amateur" conductor, are hustled out to make room for the "professionals."

This scene explains why, when Glinka produced his first opera, "Ivan Susanin," based on songs of Russian peasants, fashionable society was shocked. The Russian aristocrats, headed by Czar Nicholas I, were not very comfortable about the fact that only about 15 years before their regime had been saved from the French invaders by the heroic Russian peasants. They weren't happy over an opera about a peasant who gave his life to save his country. The Czar ordered the opera to be renamed "Life for a Tsar," and had some other changes made to tone down the peasants'

role.

But the aristocrats were still worried about the whole thing. As one of them grumbled, "If I flog my peasant, he'll answer me, 'But I saved the Czar's life.'"

In other words, as this melodious and exciting film makes clear, the ruling class was worried that if the peasant was given a voice in opera he would be demanding next a voice in the government.

For Glinka, though he was born into the aristocratic class, was a great artist and he was sensitive to the aspirations of the oppressed masses, as well as to vast steppes and infinite forests of Russia.

The film unrolls before us the whirling tumult of Russia's fairs and the strength and skill of Russia's people. The sight of peasants moving a church out of the way of a highway decreed by the Czar provokes one of Glinka's friends to remark, "Free the peasants and they will move Russia."

The film also portrays Glinka's trip to Italy, and this affords a chance to present scenes of Venice that are glorious Renaissance paintings. The carnival noises and the street songs impress Glinka, but his nostalgia for his homeland overcomes him. The contrast between his memory of a snowy Russian forest and the Turner-like sight of dawn in Venice from his window is a pictorial achievement not only delightful for its own sake but helpful in creating an understanding of the emotional depths in Glinka's music.

The climax is the performance of "Ruslan and Lyudmila," with its swift overture and whirling

dances, incorporating not only the culture of "Great Russia" but the colorful customs of the nations of the Czarist empire.

The performance is looked on coldly by the Czar. With the rat-like cunning of a McCarthyite he sees in the praise of Russian soldiers an insult to Czarist generals. He is not pleased when the whirling sword dances turn into a ballet that hints at a revolt by the common people against a Sultan. And he is furious on learning that the opera is dedicated to Pushkin, the freedom-loving poet whom Glinka calls the Russian Homer. Demonstratively he leaves the stage, and the timid and the obsequious concertgoers slink away, leaving the hall three-quarters empty. The opera is banned.

More clearly even than in "Mussorgsky," the Soviet film that tells of the fight a generation later to develop Russia's national music, is the connection shown between the fight for a people's music and the fight for freedom. The film is a feast for the eye and the ear, but its political message makes it especially important for Americans who are beginning to see the effect of war hysteria on all fields of activity, including culture.

Accompanying this major film is one of the most beautiful animated cartoons we have ever seen. It is called "The Yellow Stork," and with scenes of surpassing beauty, in the style of Chinese paintings, it tells a lovely story of a painted stork that refuses to dance for the fat emperor, but comes to life only in the presence of people who do useful work.

A BOOK PUBLISHER DEFENDS A FREE PRESS AT SENATE WITCHHUNT HEARING

Book publisher Angus Cameron was an unfriendly witness before the witchhunting Senate Internal Security (Jenner) Sub-committee in Boston last Thursday.

Cameron, former editor-in-chief of Little, Brown and Co., and now co-publisher with Albert Kahn of the new publishing company of Cameron and Kahn, accused the committee of "assaulting freedom of the press and freedom of speech."

Following is part of the exchange between the publisher and Sen. Jenner and Committee Counsel Robert Morris.

It is further proof that McCarthyism is out to suppress any viewpoint with which it disagrees.

Morris—While you were a vice-president of Little, Brown, were you a member of the Communist Party? The reason for asking this question is that we have received sworn testimony that Mr. Cameron as vice-president of Little, Brown was in fact a member of the Communist Party.

A. (Cameron)—You say you have sworn testimony against me. But here I sit in this room, which is a courtroom, without any opportunity to know what the testimony was, without the opportunity to cross-examine that person.

Morris—You will have an opportunity to deny it.

A. (Cameron)—I can save the time of the committee and my own time if I may make a statement. Am I to have permission to do that?

Sen. Jenner—You can file a statement as part of our record. (The statement is handed to Jenner.)

A. (Cameron)—Further—in general, in my statement and in my attitude toward this committee I believe that it is an assault on the freedom of the press and freedom of speech and I believe that a publisher has a special obligation to oppose this kind of operation and this kind of assault. I would like

to say I would decline to answer the question under the first amendment of the Constitution and under the fifth amendment which protects the first amendment, having to do with a person testifying against himself.

Q. (Jenner)—We do not recognize under the First but we do under the Fifth. (Lawrence Shubow was identified as Cameron's lawyer.)

A. (Cameron)—I didn't use the word incriminate. I referred to the part of the article which says that a person should not be obliged to testify to incriminate himself. I believe it was intended to protect the innocent as well as the guilty. I'm here to answer questions.

Q.—Are you now, Mr. Cameron, a member of the Communist Party.

A.—I give the same answer. I decline.

Q.—Will you state your reason each time.

A.—I will but in spite of the fact that you don't admit the First Amendment, I would like to assert that also because I believe that you know as well as I do that the law is made not only by people like yourselves but by judges. And I believe the judges will decide it is violation of the First Amendment to inquire into a person's politics, associations, opinions.

Q. (Jenner)—In this conspiracy to destroy this country, I don't believe any court will attempt to invoke this amendment to uphold that conspiracy.

Q. (Morris)—What is your present position?

A.—I am a member of a firm called Cameron & Kahn, a book publishing company.

Q.—Are you in contact with an Alexander Trachtenberg?

A.—I don't believe a publisher has any obligation since his job is to tell all the facts . . . ought to be put in a position to have his reputation impugned by such questions. I'm an independent editor,

always have been. No one can influence me. I have my own opinions. I'm not influenced by anybody's opinions.

Q. (Jenner)—Alexander Trachtenberg is not an ordinary publisher. He has been indicted by the U. S. government and he is the leader of the secret Communist publishing that's going on in this country and I would like this man's connection with Trachtenberg brought out.

(Jenner repeats the question on association with Trachtenberg.)

A.—I'm associated with nobody except my associate, Albert Kahn. This is as good a point as any in this hearing to assert my conviction that this questioning is not permissible under the First Amendment, with the freedom of speech and press with which I am concerned. I also decline to answer on grounds of the Fifth Amendment, which is to protect the innocent as well as the guilty.

Q. (Morris)—We had evidence that certain Communists and certain people connected with the Communist organization made an effort to have a book written by Israel Epstein read by people in our government. It is "The Unfinished Revolution in China," published by Little Brown when Mr. Cameron was editor. Mr. Cameron, do you know Israel Epstein?

A.—I think the committee would probably respect the privilege that exists between a doctor and his patient, and I'm sure the courts would respect relationship between lawyer and his client. There is nothing, unfortunately, which makes this committee respect a relationship which is more important, because it has to do with free expression of ideas, the relationship between a publisher and a writer. This country can only learn the real . . . Most people would agree that many viewpoints have to be expressed if critical

(Continued on Page 8)

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

Interview Chat, This and That, Duffy Again

RICHIE ASHBURN pondered the question. "No," said the fleet, slightly-built ash-blond Philadelphia centerfielder from Tilden, Nebraska, "I'm not as fast as when I came into the league."

"I couldn't measure the difference any way I know how," he went on chatting outside the Ebbets Field batting practice cage. "Just say I was 21 when I came up and I'm not 21 now."

Richie came into the league in 1948 and clicked from the start. Who were the really fast runners he had seen in his six years?

"Jackie Robinson was very fast when I came in," he said. "Then there's Bobby Thomson of the Giants, Jethroe, this fellow Bruton with Milwaukee now . . . and this new fellow at second base right here in Brooklyn (Gilliam), he looks plenty fast to me. I don't know which is really the fastest. I'd like to see a race between them all sometime. . . ."

With the "slowed-up" old man of 26, Richie Ashburn, as an added starter?

He grinned and threw his hands apart in a gesture of acceptance.

Say, throw in some of the American League speedsters and it would be pretty interesting at that, wouldn't it. . . .

WITH CAMPANELLA off to such a tremendous start in homers and runs batted in, it becomes pertinent to point out that no catcher in big league history ever led either league in either department. And there have been some hitting catchers before like Hartnett, Dickey, Walker Cooper, Ernie Lombardi, and, for that matter, Berra. Catching becomes too rugged over the season's length. . . . New Yorkers who want to make the most of the available recreational facilities in our city, can get the detailed 1953 edition of the Department of Parks' brochure on same by sending a 4-inch by 9½-inch self-addressed stamped envelope to Brochure, Department of Parks, 64th St. and Fifth Ave., New York 21, N. Y. . . . Leading pitcher in the Texas League with four wins and no defeats is southpaw Charlie Wilson, Negro rookie with San Antonio. . . . Watch for Dodgers to send Johnny Podres to Montreal for needed experience and bring back Ken Lehman, more mature lefty who is going sensationally.

DEPT OF BANALITIES: Jimmy Powers, that busy Daily News columnist and television commentator, had an item in the News about Philly manager Steve O'Neill having a strong pitching staff in Roberts, Simmons, Drews and Konstanty. Not content with this scoop, Powers pontificated: "O'Neill, by the way, is a firm believer in strong chucking." Well, well! Will Powers tell us the name of a big league manager who is a firm believer in WEAK chucking? . . . While we're on the columnists and foolishness, Jimmy Cannon of the Post in his "Nobody Asked Me But," had the following gem intended as an unfavorable book review: "The Southpaw," by Mark Harris, is as moving as a double-header between the Cincinnati Reds and the St. Louis Browns." Since the Cincinnati Reds and St. Louis Browns happen to be in different leagues and have never met for a single game let alone a double-header, "The Southpaw" must be a very unusual book indeed. . . .

BOSTON FANS are united with Chicago White Sox fans in a solid dislike for Ump Jim Duffy. Duffy is the man who put the quick and arrogant heave on Orestes Minofo in Chicago, a shocking quick-trigger ejection which acted to help the Yanks win.

At Boston Sunday he was involved in a close decision which went against the Sox and for the Yanks. Now let's make it clear here that a disputed close decision and "booting one" is something that happens to the best of them, and there is no implying that Duffy, even if he happened to blow one which hurt the Red Sox, was doing anything but calling them as he saw them. Our question is whether Duffy would have acted against a Yankee star as he did against Minofo on a routine protest, and would he react against the Yankee bench as he did against the Red Sox bench following this decision?

As for the play in question, here is the Times story: "Mickey Mantle followed with a hard grounder to Goodman, whose throw to Milt Bolling forced Bollweg at second. Bolling's relay to Dick Cernert at first appeared to have arrived in time to complete the double play. (Which would have ended the inning scorelessly—L.R.). However, Ump Duffy thought differently. He signalled Mantle safe, Noren scoring." The World-Telly reporter said "Bolling's relay to Dick Cernert appeared to have completed the dp, with Noren trotting across the plate just for exercise."

The News put it more bluntly: "Umpire Jim Duffy blew a play at first base which gave the Yankees their first tally. . . . Duffy shouted 'at Boudreau. . . . Duffy arrogantly faced the Sox bench and barked back, his rejoinder bringing the manager and Goodman out of the dugout on the run."

Goodman, who had to be restrained, is one of the mildest mannered players in the game.

Before I withdraw the charge that Duffy is a Yankee-favoring umpire in a league whose officialdom also favors the Yankees, I'll have to see him do two things:

1. Put a Yankee star comparable to Minofo of the White Sox out of a big game in an early inning for a routine protest. 2. Shout at Casey Stengel and arrogantly bark at and incite the Yankee bench after blowing a close decision which hurt the Yanks.

Incidentally, it was interesting to see the "Sporting News," in an editorial condemning the rowdiness on the field at St. Louis, say "The Yankees and the Browns set a new low in misconduct. . . ." Unlike league proxy Harridge, who made Brown catcher Courtney the chief culprit, Sporting News mentions the Yanks first, and you can't say it's alphabetical order!

WITH DON LITTLE hurling a two-hit shutout over the Cubs in his NL debut, Milwaukee's pitching staff could be the deepest in the league for the doubleheader going, and Manager Grimm, caught up by the local fervor, no longer says the Braves are just out for a first division spot. Little was 17-4 with a 2.70 earned run mark with Milwaukee in the AA last season. . . . Notice, Dave Hoskins pinch-hitting for Bob Feller, rapping out a run-scoring double, then a 3-run homer, and adding 3 scoreless innings to his relief skein to beat the Br- . . . The rookie from Flint (whose auto-working and jimmerow-busting background you read about exclusively in The Worker-adv.) can be an important factor.

3 Misstatements in 15 Minutes by Stool At Trial in Seattle

By TERRY PETTUS

SEATTLE, May 12.—Jesse Fletcher, 63, former union official and minor league stoolpigeon, has taken the witness stand as the prosecution's second "major" witness against seven Northwest citizens charged with conspiracy to violate the Smith Act.

Special Prosecutor Tracy Griffin qualified Fletcher as a witness by having him testify that he joined the Communist Party in Seattle 1936 or 1937 and, although a "secret" member, met with "leading committees" until late in 1945, when he was expelled.

But in 15 minutes on the stand Fletcher made three misstatements of well known facts:

- He positively identified Paul Bowen as being John Daschbach.

- He testified that Henry Huff became district organizer in 1940 when in fact Huff was elected to that post in 1943.

- He testified that District No. 12 of the Communist Party included the Canadian province of British Columbia, in addition to Washington, Oregon and Idaho.

With some urging from Griffin, he was able to identify a 1937 copy of the magazine "The Party Organizer" as a 1937 edition of "The Party Organizer."

The prosecution then read lengthy excerpts of an article by Huff in which the Communist leader described how he obtained 27 party members in a recruiting drive that year. Huff was then Grays Harbor section organizer.

When it was apparent that Fletcher was unable to testify as to Huff's positions, defense attorneys pointed out that in his opening address to the jury Huff gave a detailed account of the party positions he had held.

It was also stipulated on behalf

of Terry Pettus, William Pennock, Barbara Hartle and Karly Larsen that Fletcher knew all the defendants. The prosecution continued, however, and when asked to identify Daschbach the witness identified Bowen.

Fletcher was former president of the Seattle local of the Building Service Employee's union and also its Northwest council. He lost his union job in 1945 and in 1948 became a paid witness for the Canwell witchhunt committee.

Earlier, Paul Crouch, professional stoolpigeon witness, was forced on cross examination by attorney Irvin Goodman to tell the dramatic story of the strike and civil liberties fight of the Carbon Co. Utah coalminers in 1933 under the leadership of the Communist Party.

Crouch was forced to admit that Goodman, serving without fee, defended him and his wife, who were among the 77 men and women arrested for "rioting" because they defended their picket lines against attacks by armed thugs.

Repeatedly Crouch asserted that defense of the workers was really part of a plan "to draw them into a revolutionary movement to overthrow the government." But he was forced to admit that the union's demands were (1) for a union checkweighman in the mine tippie (2) regular pay days (3) wages to be paid in cash not script (4) time and a half for overtime and (5) payment for dead time (6) a 25 percent rent reduction in company houses.

Many times Crouch had to tell the jury that the Communist Party and the International Labor Defense were the staunchest supporters of the hard pressed workers and their families.

Detroit Rally June 7 To Fight McCarthyism

DETROIT, MAY 12.—Mrs. Eslande Goode Robeson and William Sentner, UE organizer and Smith Act victim, will address a rally against McCarthyism June 7 at 2 p.m. at the Madison Ballroom, Woodward at Forest Avenue.



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Back Prof's Right to Ask Amnesty for 11

The signing of a petition requesting clemency for the 11 leaders of the Communist Party convicted under the Smith Act is a constitutional right, and not a political act that should be penalized, the Academic Freedom Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union said yesterday.

The statement was made in a letter addressed to Oscar Stauffer, chairman of Kansas State Board of Regents, concerning Prof. W. Lou Tandy, who was relieved of all duties at Kansas State Teachers College, although his pay was continued to the end of his contract period, after he joined in a public petition to former President Truman to pardon the convicted Communists.

The letter was signed by Arthur C. Cole, chairman of the Academic Freedom Committee, and Dr. Karl Menninger, psychiatrist and member of ACLU's National Committee.

The ACLU committee held that "both as a citizen and as a responsible member of society, Prof. Tandy acted within his rights and with propriety," and it urged the Kansas State Board of Regents to comment "upon the impropriety of the faculty action and the incorrectness and irrelevance of the acting president's views."

The letter sharply questions a statement by acting president of the college John Jacobs that "any teacher who wishes to enter the political arena should sever his connection with his institution, either by resignation or leave of absence and even in minor political matters he should take care to make it clear that he is acting as an individual and not as a member of a public institution."

The letter also takes issue with the objection of acting president Jacobs to Prof. Tandy's having used the name of his institution after his signature in the petition. "The president does not indicate as he should," writes the committee, "that the other signatories also indicated their connections; the president does not recognize the fact that it is common practice for all persons so to indicate their connections, merely as a device for identification."

Transit

(Continued from Page 2)

tested, fought and petitioned against the PNYA 50-cent gouge, to no avail. The Authority is above government, so why should it listen to motorists? In its December, 1952, issue of the N. Y. Motorist, the Club noted the Holland Tunnel's 25th anniversary in the following comment:

"Despite the glowing reports that it had amassed a tidy profit since its opening on Nov. 13, 1927, there was no announcement of a reduction in its 50-cent toll charge. The huge tunnel... has more than paid for its original cost almost four times over. Constructed for \$48,000,000, it has grossed earnings of \$180,000,000."

The Washington Bridge, opened on Oct. 24, 1931, shows a similar picture, wrote Ross, who pointed out that the span, constructed for \$70 million, had taken in \$110 million by 1951.

So much for the "efficiency" and "public interest" of Authorities.

What's On?

Coming
ALP Community Center, 220 W. 30th St., presents a movie and dance. John Steinbeck's "Of Mice and Men," with Betty Fields and Burgess Meredith. Sat., May 16 at 8:30 p.m. Dancing after the movie. Candlelight tables. Refreshments. Donation 75c.

Perlo

(Continued from Page 3)
and reducing taxes on the people."

The subject was changed. To Smith's questions about what had he ever done to advocate reduction of Russian armaments, Perlo replied that he could not influence Russian affairs but that his peace advocacy was for the reduction of armament of all nations.

"We happen to be the country that has bases around the Soviet Union and not vice-versa," he declared.

"Do you favor the Russian system of economy," asked Smith.

"I think in the long run socialism is superior to capitalism," Perlo stated.

"Then you think the Russian system is better?"

"The Russian system is not the only system of socialist economy," said Perlo.

In questioning Perlo about his services in New Deal days, Morris rung in the name of Harry Dexter White, late Treasury official who died of a heart attack after being summoned to a witchhunt Congress committee despite his bad physical condition. Morris cited White as one of many officials who thought highly of Perlo's work.

PERLO'S CAREER

The committee's record showed that Perlo had started as an assistant statistician for the NRA in 1932 at \$2,300 a year. He continued working for the Government to 1947, except for a short break when he worked on a research project for the Brookings Institution. In all his Government services, it was brought out he stood on the side of labor and the public against the monopolies.

Of his services with the Home Owners Loan Corp. in 1935, Perlo testified he had "helped save the homes of thousands of small homeowners" and had fought the pressures of the "big financial institutions" who "were trying to make the U.S. a giant foreclosing agency."

With the Commerce Department in 1939, he was "working on methods to bring about full employment."

With the National Defense Advisory Committee in 1940 he worked on methods to forestall inflation. One example was material he worked up on the "ability of the steel industry to absorb a wage increase without a price increase."

With the War Production Board in 1943 his job was to "assist in increasing war production and expose and thwart those interests who were hampering an increase for reason of their profits."

Finally with the Treasury Department in 1945 his job was to "help prepare a smooth transition from a war economy to civilian production."

WHY HE LEFT

Asked about the circumstances leading to his departure from Government service, Perlo replied:

"With the change of policy of the Government to reaction and

Publisher

(Continued from Page 7)
judgments are to be made.

A. (continued)—I believe it is my obligation under the First Amendment to decline to answer that question. Secondly, I believe it is my obligation to invoke the Fifth Amendment, which protects the innocent as well as the guilty. . . .

Q.—Did you make a protest against dissolution of the International Workers Order in New York?

A.—Is it dissolved? I make objection to any bureaucrat deciding by private fiat what organizations in this country are subversive. My record is clear. I'm proud of the association I've had and the support I've given various organizations. Under the First Amendment, which is still in the Constitution, I decline to answer the question, and under the Fifth Amendment, I decline.

war doctrine they were anxious to get rid of people associated with the New Deal. I was just as anxious and happy to do something else."

"Were you loyal to the United States all this time?" Welker asked.

"Yes."
When the Government record was read out on some of Perlo's works, technical terms were pronounced as though there were something sinister about them.

The Senators sought also to make something sinister out of the fact that Perlo's "American Imperialism" was published by International Publishers. Perlo pointed out the firm was a "good publishing house" and then asked the Senators: "Do you really believe that a firm like, say, Scribner's would have published the book." That was another answer he didn't get.

After Perlo was dismissed from his two and half hour grilling under klieg lights, Robert Byfield, who represents the N.Y. Stock Exchange at UN sessions, testified that Soviet delegates had used some material in Perlo's book.

Byfield neglected to mention—nor did the Senators ask him—that Soviet delegates have also quoted the Wall Street Journal, New York Times and other big business publications.

Urge U.S. Labor Spurn Greek Gov't Stooges

The Federation of Greek Maritime Unions has called on the AFL, CIO and United Mine Workers to repudiate their support of the recent "11th Congress" of the General Confederation of Labor of Greece, terming the GCL a "fraud entirely unrepresentative of the Greek workers."

In identical letters to John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers' president; George Meany, president of the AFL; and Walter Reuther, CIO president; Hercules Arnaoutis, representative of the New York Branch of the Federation of Greek Maritime Unions, presented the facts on the "illegal" Congress. The letter asserted that the "present leadership of the Greek General Confederation (GCL) is government appointed" and is "in close collaboration with the anti-labor Greek government and its police to prevent honest representation of Greek unions at the Congress."

Arnaoutis declared that prior to the Congress the government arrested a number of labor leaders for "unauthorized protest" concerning attacks on labor and "the fact that the GCL, in the pre-convention weeks, expelled dozens of important union organizations from the Confederation whose representatives might oppose and expose 'the government-sponsored executives at the Congress.'"

The letter concluded:
"We believe it unfortunate that the Congress received approval from the CIO and AFL in the United States, and more particularly that an AFL representative presented himself to such a Congress of anti-labor government stooges. Such support to the Greek Government which is persecuting workers under laws more vicious than the Taft-Hartley Law is not in conformity with the ideals and traditions of the American labor movement."

"The Greek people, and particularly the working people, cannot but condemn and disapprove of such attempts to make of them vassals to American State Department policy."

"We have presented this information in the sincere belief that armed with such knowledge, your office will deem it necessary to repudiate the recently concluded '11th Congress' of the Greek Confederation of Labor in Athens."

Has your newspaper been running out of Daily Workers? Send a prepaid check, the location, including the postal street corner, or call AL 4-1044.

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